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G. W. Eliffet,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

Poetry.

VERSES TO A LOCOMOTIVE.

Mighty image of a thought
Which the mind of Watt gave birth,
But which later hands have wrought
Into forms of passing worth;
More than all the wealth that sleeps
In the returning deeps—

Than the jewelled crowns of kings—
Richest ore of India mines;
These are weak and futile things;
Measured by the light that shines
Round thy well accustomed path,
Form of majesty and wrath.

Wonder gazes with mute lips,
Seeing all, yet waits to see;
Deep in speculation dips,
But never solves the mystery,
What hath made thee, what thou art,
Spirit of the fiery heart.

Here the handwork of man
Reaches to the Master's skill,
In its perfectness of plan,
In its energy of will;
Holding in directed course,
Mightiest elements of force.

Miracle of human art,
Now I mark thy smoky trains,
At the pointed lightnings start,
Streams along the iron planes;
Words of ancient prophecy
Throng into my memory.

Men by inspiration taught,
Reaching with an eye sublime,
In high presence of thought,
To the outer gates of time;
Saw thy dazzling meteor flight
Gleam across the future's night.

Saw the holy hills descend
To the level plain beneath,
And the mighty forests bend
In unto exult at thy breath;
Shooting through the storm and gloom,
Like a herald star of doom.

Who shall solve the mystery—
Read the prophecy aight—
What the ripened fruit shall be,
Of this element of might?
Which all time and space divides,
Spanning the earth's rounded sides.

To the human brotherhood,
If the gift were used well;
It was brought with greater good
That the hoary sage could tell,
With the promise of the years,
When the son of man appears.

When the reign of war shall cease,
And all strife in human hearts,
When the dawn of love and peace,
And the glory of the arts,
And the foal of our God,
Be the earth which Adam trod.

MEXICAN SLAVERY. The Matamoras Flag, a paper conducted in the English language by Americans at Matamoras, gives a very interesting view of affairs in that city. It may not be known to some of our readers that a large portion of the Mexican population are bondsmen, *ipso facto* slaves. Such is the case. The Mexican land-holder, like the Russian, holds the serfs on his land, who cannot leave it without permission from the cascade of the town. If the laborer in any way becomes indebted to his master, it is utterly impossible for him to get out of debt. The master hires out the services of his debtor, and allows him, perhaps, \$3 or \$4 a month, as the full value of his work. If he becomes sick, the master charges him with loss of time, medical attendance, &c., so when the bondman dies he is a debt, and the debt is further transferred to his offspring, who lead out the life of their parents, whose offspring in the same manner remain in bondage. Since the settlement of American troops in Matamoras, the value of Mexican labor has been greatly enhanced, and the result is, that great numbers of these "hereditary bondsmen" have purchased their freedom. Once free they shun their former masters, and resort to where they can get the best pay for their labor. Many of the wealthy Mexicans, who have never known what work is, are obliged to do their own domestic labor. It appears to us that if this example of the change in the condition of the Matamoras bondsmen could be disseminated thro' the Mexican towns, an unconquerable spirit would be engendered among this unfortunate class which constitutes so large a portion of the Mexican population. The result would be highly favorable to us and disastrous to our enemies.

The best mode of promoting a nation's welfare, is to improve its morals, encourage industry, and diffuse education. This is the true American system, and we want no other.

It was a golden saying of Dr. Franklin, in answer to one of the impudent letters of Thomas Payne, that "if men were as wicked with religion, what would they do without it?"

A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

Democrat.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, January 26, 1847.

Old Series, No. 47, Vol. 15.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

LEGENDS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

VALLEY FORGE.

Hidden away there in a deep glen, not many miles from Valley Forge, a quaint old farm house rose darkly over a wide waste of snow.

It was a cold dark winter night, and the snow began to fall—when from the broad fireplace of the old farm house, the cheerful blaze of massive logs flashed around a wide and spacious room.

Two persons sat there by that fire, a father and child. The father, who sits yonder, with a soldier's belt thrown over his farmer's dress, is a man of some fifty years, his eyes bloodshot, his hair changed to an untimely grey, his face wrinkled and hollowed by care, and by dissipation more than care.

And the daughter who sits in the full light of the blaze opposite her father—a slender formed girl of some seventeen years, clad in a coarse linsey skirt and kerchief, which made up the costume of a faroer's daughter, in the days of the Revolution.

She is not beautiful—ah, no!

Care—perhaps that disease, consumption, which makes the heart grow cold to name—has been busy with that young face, sharpened its outlines, and stamped it with a deathly paleness.

There is no bloom on that young cheek. The brown hair is laid plainly aside from the pale brow. Then tell me, what is it you see, when you gaze in her face?

You look at that young girl, you see nothing but the gleam of two large dark eyes, that burn into your soul.

Yes, those eyes are unnaturally large and dark and bright—perhaps consumption is feeding them.

And now as the father sits there, so moody and sullen, as the daughter sits yonder, so sad and silent and pale, tell me, I pray you the story of their lives.

That farmer, Jacob Manheim, was a peaceful, a happy man before the Revolution. Since the war, he had become drunken and ill—driven his wife broken-hearted to the grave—and worse than all, joined a band of Tory refugees, who scour the land at dead of night, burning and murdering as they go.

To-night, at the hour of two, this Tory band will lie in wait, in a neighboring pass, to attack and murder the "Rebel" Washington, whose starving soldiers are yonder in the huts of Valley Forge.

Washington on his lonely journeys is wont to pass this farm house;—the cut-throats are there in the next chamber, drinking and feasting, as they wait for two o'clock at night.

And the daughter, Mary, for her name was Mary; she loved that name in the good old times—what is the story of her brief young life? She had been reared by her mother, now dead and gone home, to revere the name Washington, who to-night will be attacked and murdered—to revere him next to God. Nay, more: that mother on her death-bed joined the hands of this daughter, in solemn betrothal with the hands of a young partisan leader, Harry Williams, who now shares the crust and the cold of Valley Forge.

Well may that maiden's eye flash with unnatural brightness, well may her pale face gather a single burning flush, in the centre of each cheek!

For yesterday afternoon, she went four miles over roads of ice and snow, to tell Captain Williams the plot of the refugees. She did not reach Valley Forge until Washington had left on one of his lonely journeys; so this night, at twelve, the partisan captain will occupy the rocks above, the neighboring pass, to "trap the trappers" of George Washington.

Yes, that pale slender girl, remembering the words of her dying mother, had broken through her obedience to her father, after a long and bitter struggle. How dark that struggle in a faithful daughter's heart! She had betrayed his plots to his enemies—stipulating first for the life, the safety of her traitor-father.

And now as father and child are sitting there as the shouts of the Tory refugees echo from the next chamber—as the hand of the old clock is on the hour of eleven—hark! There is the sound of horse's hoof without the farm house—there is a pause—the doors opens—a tall stranger, wrapped in a thick cloak, white with snow, enters, advances to the fire, and in brief words so incites some refreshment and an hour's repose.

Why does the Tory Manheim start aghast at the sight of that stranger's blue and gold uniform—then muttering something to his daughter about "getting food for the traveller," rush wildly into the next room, where his brother Tories are feasting?

Tell me, why does that young girl stand trembling before the tall stranger, veiling her eyes from that calm face, with its blue eyes and kindly smile?

Ah—if we may believe the legends of that time, few men, few warriors, who dared the terror of battle with a smile, could stand unabashed before the solemn presence of Washington.

For it was Washington, exhausted with a long journey—his limbs stiffened and his face numbed with cold—it was the great "Rebel" of Valley Forge, who returning to camp sooner than his usual hour, was forced by the storm to take refuge in the farmer's house and claim a little food and an hour's repose at his hands.

In a few moments, behold the Soldier, with his cloak thrown off, sitting at that oaken table, partaking of the food, "tread out there by the

hands of the girl, who now stands trembling at his shoulder.

And look! Her hand is extended as if to grasp him by the arm—her lips move as if to warn him of his danger, but make no sound. Why all this silent agony for the man who sits so calmly there?

One moment ago, as the girl, in preparing the basty supper, opened yonder closed door, adjoining the next room, she heard the low whispers of her father and the Tories; she heard the dice box rattle, as they were casting lots, who should stab George Washington in his sleep!

And now, the words: "Beware, or this night you die!" trembles half-formed upon her lips, when the father comes hastily from that room and bushes her with a look.

Show the gentleman to his chamber, Mary!

—(how calmly polite a murderer can be!)—that chamber at the head of the stairs, on the left.

On the left, you mind?

Mary takes the light, trembling and pale.—She leads the soldier up the oaken stairs. They stand on the landing, in this wing of the farmhouse, composed of two rooms, divided by thick walls from the main body of the mansion. On one side, the right is the door of Mary's chamber; on the other, the left, the chamber of the soldier—to him a chamber of death.

And the daughter who sits in the full light of the blaze opposite her father—a slender formed girl of some seventeen years, clad in a coarse linsey skirt and kerchief, which made up the costume of a faroer's daughter, in the days of the Revolution.

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hands of the girl, who now stands trembling at his shoulder.

There lay his child, the blood streaming from that wound in her arm—her eyes covered with a glassy film.

"Mary!" shrieked the guilty father—for robber and Tory as he was he was still a father—"Mary!" he called to her, but that word was all he could say.

Suddenly, she seemed to wake from that stupor. She sat up in the bed with her glassy eyes.

The strong hand of death was upon her. As she sat there erect and ghastly, the room was thronged with soldiers. Her lover rushed forward, and called her by name. No answer.

Called again—spoke to her in the familiar tones of olden time—still no answer. She knew him not.

Yes, it was true—the strong hand of death was upon her.

"Has he escaped?" she said, in that husky voice.

"Yes!" shrieked the father. "Live, Mary, only live, and to-morrow I will join the camp at Valley Forge."

Then that girl—that Hero-woman—dying as she was, not so much from the wound in her arm as from the deep agony which had broken the last chord of life, spread forth her arms, as though she beheld a form soaring there above her bed, beckoning her away. She spread forth her arms as if to enclose that Angle form.

"Mother!" she whispered while there grouped the soldiers—there, with a speechless agony on his brow, stood the lover—there, hiding his face with one hand, while the other grasped the light, crouched the father—that light flashing over the dark bed, with the white form in its center.

"Mother!" she whispered while there grouped the soldiers—there, with a speechless agony on his brow, stood the lover—there, hiding his face with one hand, while the other grasped the light, crouched the father—that light flashing over the dark bed, with the white form in its center.

"Mother, thank God! For with my life I have saved him—"

Look, even as starting up on that bloody couch, she speaks the half-formed word, her arms stiffen, her eyes wide open, set in death, glare in her father's face!

She is dead! From that dark room her spirit has gone home!

That half-formed word, still quivering on the white lips of the Hero-woman—that word uttered in a husky whisper, choaked by the death-rattle—that word was—"WASHINGTON!"

HOW TO SPELL CAT.

Some time during the last war with Great Britain, says a contemporary, the — Regiment of Infantry, was stationed near Boston. Old Dr. M—(peace to his ashes) was surgeon to the regiment. The Doctor was an old gentleman, of very precise and formal manners, who stood a great deal upon his dignity of deportment, and was, in his own estimation, one of the literati of the Army. Nevertheless he was fond of a joke—provided always, it was not perpetrated at his own expense.

It is well known, in the "old school," that at the commencement of the war, a number of citizens were appointed officers in the Army, who were more noted for their chivalry than for the correctness of their orthography. The Doctor took little pains to conceal his contempt for the "new set."

One day, at mess, after the decanter had performed sundry preambulations of the table, Capt. S—, a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, remarked to the Doctor—who had been somewhat severe in his remarks on the literary deficiencies of some of the new officers:</

From the Washington Union.
THE WAR—ITS CAUSES AND ITS PROSECUTION.

"No. 75. *Claims of A. C. Brodall, of New Orleans.* 1st. The schooner *Lodi*, with a valuable cargo of lawful goods, both belonging to Mr. Brodall, sailed from New Orleans in May, 1838, bound for Matamoras in Mexico. On her arrival there, without any allegation of offence committed or contemplated, she was seized, her cargo landed, exposed, and pillaged. After a long detention, the cargo and vessel were restored; but the latter was so much injured by worms and her sails, rigging, and stores so much damaged that she was obliged to be run on shore on her passage back to New Orleans, in order to save the lives of the passengers and crew. A total loss of the vessel and cargo was the consequence.

"2d. In 1843, Mr. Brodall arrived at Vera Cruz, with passports granted him by the Mexican consul at New Orleans. He presented them to the proper authorities, but was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of a design upon the life of Gen. Santa Anna. During his detention, he suffered the most wanton, cruel, and humiliating indignities and privations; and upon his release, reached New Orleans in a hopeless and shattered condition; his constitution broken; his hearing destroyed, and sinking under a hopeless constitution. It is proper to remark that the British minister demanded and obtained liberal damages on behalf of three British subjects who were imprisoned with Mr. Brodall."

"No. 81. *Claims of Captain Jonas P. Levy.* 1st. In 1843, the store of the claimant with all its contents was forcibly taken possession of with the connivance of the public authorities, and never returned. Amount of property lost, \$6,816.02. Reparation has been refused from the commission of the outrage to the present time.

"2d. This claim is for illegal duties extorted from Capt. Levy by the collector of the port of Laguna in 1843, under false pretences, amounting to \$513.80.

"3d. The third claim is for goods belonging to the claimant and his brother, thrown overboard by the captain of the steamboat *Patriota* amounting \$7,483.25, for which relief has been denied by the Mexican government.

"4th. Captain L. also claims reparation for being imprisoned after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, in direct violation of the treaty, providing for the occurrence of such an event, and for being compelled to leave Mexico, without time to arrange his business, also in violation of treaty stipulations."

The character of these Mexican outrages, being ninety-five in all, well summed up in a letter addressed by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of May 27th, 1857. In that letter Mr. Forsyth says:

"These wrongs are of a character which cannot be tolerated by any government imbued with a just self-respect, with a proper regard for the opinion of other nations, or with an enlightened concern for the permanent welfare of those portions of its people who may be interested in foreign commerce. Treasure belonging to citizens of the United States has been seized by Mexican officers, in its transit from the capital to the coast. Vessels of the United States have been captured, detained, and condemned upon the most frivolous pretexts. Duties have been exacted from others, notoriously against law, or without law. Others have been employed, and in some instances ruined, in the Mexican service, without compensation to the owners. Citizens of the United States have been imprisoned for long periods of time, without being informed of the offences with which they were charged. Others have been murdered and robbed by Mexican officers, on the high seas, without any attempt to bring the guilty to justice."

This career of Mexican violence and perfidy continued through successive aspects of our international relations with that country, which lends to it new features of aggravation. One portion of those robberies was committed upon us in the year in which we took the lead among all nations in acknowledging the independence of Mexico, and in procuring its acknowledgement from England. Another portion of these crimes was committed against us just after our treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation had been concluded with Mexico, in 1831. The same course of violence and wrong-doing against us was kept up through the year 1837, in which our government rejected the first overture of Texas towards Annexation. And, finally, the whole of these outrages, occurring, as they did, before the act of Annexation was consummated, constituted, so to speak, the broad basis of wrong doing and insult—extended through nearly 30 years, and wholly unshamed for—upon which Mexico seems to have shaped her conduct towards us in relation to the act of Annexation.

And the sequel of Mexican policy was worthy of its opening chapter. It is really difficult to conceive a course of conduct more utterly at war with every principle of international right and comity, than that pursued by Mexico towards us in relation to this matter as the annexation of Texas.

For ten years Mexico had slept over the acknowledged and established independence of Texas. She woke from her slumber when annexation was spoken of in 1843. She offered to acknowledge the independence of Texas on condition that annexation should not take place.

Her offer was rejected; and through her minister, Almonte, she denounced war against us, to resist annexation and to recover Texas. To that position she has ever since held.

On the 12th of March last, her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Castillo Lanzas, tells us in a despatch, under that date, that his government had declared, in view of the annexation of Texas, that it would consider "so notable an act of usurpation" as a cause of war; and he adds that when the act was consummated, "negotiation was by its very nature at an end, and war was the only resource of the Mexican government." Before this declaration, we had urged negotiation upon Mexico in every most conciliatory form. Again and again, we have proffered it since to Herrera, to Parades, and to Santa Anna. Whenever proffered, it has been rejected. The reason seems plain enough. Mexico, on her own showing,

does not look to negotiation as a means of gaining what she asks. She goes for the whole of Texas, and from the whole tenor of American diplomacy and legislation since 1840, she knows, that that claim is regarded by us as wholly inadmissible. That claim is not a subject for negotiation. She must relinquish it or support it in war, and her Secretary Lanzas tells us she has made her choice. "Negotiation, by the nature of the case, is at an end, and her only resource is war!"

In determining, then, upon the spirit in which we will prosecute this war, it is proper to lay aside all the mystification which the opposition have brought into the question respecting the Mexican army, or any portion of it, was advancing on Saltillo. Mr. Labruere and Dr. Lemon were fight a duel Jan. 1st, about some tobacco.—Mr. Lumsden, of the Picayune, came in the A-

rise, who is now there, and incorporate with the cul-

Vera Cruz and the castle, only 2000 men. They are supported by the merchants, who advance daily enough to support or feed them.

The President's message had not been received at Vera Cruz.

Chihuahua had not been taken by our troops; the nearest they were to it was Paso del Norte. No news from either the Pacific or California.

FROM THE ARMY.

The Arispe schooner arrived in New Orleans on the 6th, from Tampico Dec. 30, but she brings nothing to confirm reports that the Mexican army, or any portion of it, was advancing on Saltillo. Mr. Labruere and Dr. Lemon were fight a duel Jan. 1st, about some tobacco.—Mr. Lumsden, of the Picayune, came in the A-

You will perceive that one effect of the arrangement above indicated will be to throw Major General Patterson, with the troops of his appropriate division, (Pennsylvanian, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia,) on the left, and near the coast, while Major General Butler, with his division, occupies the lines of communica-

tion from the Rio Grande to Saltillo.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

COL. MILLETT:—A short time since I took up a Boston paper, and, among other things, noticed an article respecting the arrest of George Hale by Wm. H. Stevens, a police officer hailing from Boston. This article, or one substantially the same, has found its way into several other newspapers, among which is the Norway Advertiser of the 6th inst.

These pretended statements of fact, which have thus been travelling the rounds, so far as they relate to the details, are to a great extent incorrect and untrue. It is true, that William H. Stevens came to this State in September last, but it is not true that he resides in Boston. He came from New York—not after George Hale, but George W. Hale. It is true that Stevens had a warrant for Hale, and it is equally true that he did not arrest him on that or any other warrant. After searching about in these "diggins" several days, Mr. Stevens got on the track of Hale—in sight of him—only a few rods distant—when Hale eluded his vigilance and effected his escape.

This was the way this police officer did not arrest Hale.

Mr. Stevens then gave up the chase, and leaving his warrant with Asa Thayer, Jr., Esq., of Norway, made his way back to New York.

After what had occurred, Hale had an opportunity to be continually on his guard; but his lurking place was at length discovered by the noticing vigilance of Mr. Thayer. By him was Hale arrested and safely lodged in Paris jail. Mr. Thayer then notified Mr. Stevens of the arrest, who came and carried Hale to New York for trial.

This Mr. Stevens must have been a courageous character to arrest a culprit, hand-cuffed, and in jail. If the N. Y. police is composed of such men, rogues will indeed stand a slim chance to escape.

People residing in Boston and N. York, may think that Mr. Stevens is possessed of great moral courage; but if the citizens of this community want any business of this kind done, they would greatly prefer a man of more tact and less noise, in the person of Mr. Thayer.

To Mr. Thayer, and not to William H. Stevens, belongs all the credit in the arrest of G. W. Hale. This is not the only instance in which Mr. Thayer has been successful in hunting rogues. His vigilance and untiring perseverance has been the sole means of bringing a large number of *law-breakers* to justice.

I will only add that Mr. Thayer is an honest, faithful and vigilant officer, acting at all times in his official capacity with a great degree of prudence, skill, promptness and decision.

Yours truly, X. Y. Z.

Jan. 20, 1847.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 26, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

COR. MILLETT:—The good citizens of Oxford County ought to feel under obligation to you for calling their attention to the interesting subject of Common School Education, by publishing the proceedings of the meeting held at Paris on the 9th inst.

As I was present at that meeting, permit me to say that it promised well as the commencement of a work which seems adapted to do great good. Every one present seemed to be awake and earnest. The right spirit was enkindled, and the calls for an ad-

journed meeting, to be held at the same place on Saturday next, give assurance that the good spirit will not slumber, but grow wiser, deeper and stronger, till the whole community shall take hold of the subject and go to work like men, who know their best, their highest interests, and knowing, resolve to pursue them.

Can there be a subject more deserving attention?

The voice of complaint has long been heard in relation to our common schools.

All are satisfied, that they are not what they should be; that our money, some less or other, is not well expended; that our youth do not receive the benefits, which they might and ought to receive. The time has now come, when the evils complained of, cannot be, and should not be tolerated.

A spirit has gone abroad, in other counties of our State, which promises the highest results—the whole subject is undergoing a thorough examination, with a view to apply the proper remedies.

And why should good Oxford suffer herself to remain in the back ground? Are not her citizens industrious, energetic and enterprising? Have we not treasures of mind as valuable as those of our sister counties?

Are not our children springing up around our mountains and scattered over the picturesque and diversified domain of Oxford, quite as distinguished for native talents and as deserving the blessings of a good education, as those of cities and older counties?

And while the rich and prosperous can send their children to high schools and Academies, shall we do nothing for the advantage of the great majority, whose only opportunity for education is the District School?

Let parents, and children too, think of this matter; let every good citizen think of it—and let the thoughts impel the action. Much may be done. The evil we now suffer may be met and removed. The good we now lose, too great to be appreciated, may be secured, without materially increasing the expense.

Citizens of Oxford, look to it, as you regard your dear interest, and not only will all good men everywhere, but you dear children, and your conscience, rise up and call you blessed."

AN OXFORD MAN.

Paris, Jan. 25, 1847.

SAFETY OF THE ARMY.—Considerable anxiety has been felt the last ten days for the safety of our army in Mexico. The reported advance of Santa Anna up on Saltillo with a large force, has caused considerable alarm lest the crafty Mexican had fallen with his full force upon different portions of our forces and thus cut them up in detail. The relative position of the hostile parties at the last advices, however, show such an occurrence to be rather improbable. In fact all apprehension of immediate danger to our army from the enemy has passed away. There is vastly more to be feared from the want of prompt, energetic action on the part of Congress than from an immediate assault of the enemy.

COR. MILLETT:—A bill is now before Congress, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, which authorizes the issue of twenty-three millions of treasury notes in denominations of not less than fifty dollars, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum. For the redemption of these notes the proceeds of the sales of the public lands are pledged. This will make them desirable security for capitalists, and ensure their passage at all times at their par value at least.

These considerations attracted my attention to Victoria before the surrender of Tampico, but I now deem it more than ever important for I have reason to believe that a corps of observation is in that quarter under the orders of General Urrea—having its headquarters perhaps at Tula, and sending forward advanced parties as far as Victoria.

Major General Patterson had accordingly been instructed to march from Matamoros on Victoria, with three regiments of volunteers

NEW PLAN FOR CONDUCTING THE WAR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that Com. Perry thinks that a plan like the following would be the most advantageous:

"Abandon all expensive, sanguinary and doubtful projects of further invasion. So far as regards the interior of Mexico, let us be content with the occupation of the provinces already conquered, or so much or them as we may intend to keep as 'independent' for the war. On the other hand, let us take immediate possession of all her ports, both on the Gulf and on the Pacific, and occupy them as conquered territory, till she shall come to just and honorable terms of peace. Open them all to a free commerce, first placing in them collectors of our own, and establishing a suitable tariff of specific duties, by means of which we shall levy, from the Mexican nation itself, a revenue fully adequate to cover all the expenses, naval and military, of such occupation. In regard to Yucatan, which is constantly blowing hot and cold between Mexico and ourselves, compel that province to sue for its election between the two. If it shall abide by the fate of the former, include its ports likewise in this system, and in either case, extend a corollary of military occupation across the isthmus which connects it with Mexico, so as to cut off the Mexicans from the supplies (chiefly of the indispensable article of salt) which they now derive from the cunning and double dealing Yucatecs. When we have our enemy thus shut in on all sides, let us hold him so, like a foward child shut up in a closet, and hold firmly and patiently the arms, till he comes to his senses, begs pardon, and promises to be good.

The beauty of this plan is that Mexico herself will have to pay its whole expense, while at the same time our own people and commerce will be greatly benefited by it. It will be idle for her to prohibit the further diffusion throughout the country of the goods thus introduced into her ports. They will circulate as certainly and almost as freely as though they had passed regularly through Mexican instead of American custom houses. The government monopoly of tobacco, from which they now derive a considerable portion of their revenue, would be broken up by the competition of the cheaper and better supplies with which the country would be flooded. The cottons for which they now pay forty cents a yard, they will buy freely at ten.

Their own poor manufactures, absurdly sustained by high 'protection,' will fall like so many bricks in a row; while the people will be taught a practical lesson in the philosophy of free trade, which, after the termination of the war, they will not soon forget."

How the Tailor treated his Customer.

The fierce Ampudia tore his clothes. In boldly accosting him from his furs. And aware the Yankee Tailor should be bound to make the latter good. Old Zack despatched a flag to say.

He'd mend them all another day. Or if that didn't meet his view. Would even dress him o'er anew. And well the Taylor kept his word.

As all his customers have heard. For if, half dress'd, at Palo Alto. The Chief ran off—was Zack in fault?

He merely basted him that day. And sewed him up at Monterey.

Yankee Doodle.

The store of John Kinsley, of Gouldsboro, Me., was broken open on the night of the 14th inst., robbery of money and goods, and set on fire. Loss \$3000, and hardly any insurance.

We take the following extracts from a speech recently made in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Hon. Caleb Cushing, in support of a resolve appropriating \$20,000 for the proper equipment, &c., of the Regiment of Volunteers called for by the General Government from that State. After stating that war itself calls into action the highest efforts of human art, of human intellect, of human courage; that the action or inaction of a part of a country, in time of war, either aids or prejudices the rest in relation to the common enemy; and that those who objected to the declaration of the war with Mexico, or to its continuance, were bound to propose at least an alternative; he stated the great preliminary fact, that the war was declared in all the forms of the Constitution, and that it was continued by the joint action of Congress and the President, and in view of the subject made the following very proper enquiry. "What is the duty of one of the States of this Union in time of war?" He said—

"The foundation of the whole enquiry lay in the great sublty of Federal and State rights. In the time of the Confederation, the States acted upon requisitions of the Federal Government, and they acted as States, which might or might not comply, according to their views of their separate interests as States. It was to relieve the nation from the intolerable degree of State power that the present Federal Union was established. Now, the Federal Government acts directly on individuals as well as States by the means of an Act of Congress. It commands the obedience of individuals, it invokes the co-operation of States. If a State resists, an Act of Congress by resolutions merely of its Legislature, or by messages of its Governor, that is nothing but party opposition; but if the State resists, by overt acts of force, that is treason to the United States. These are truths, indeed, obvious to the apprehension of every member."

Mr. C. then made an application of these principles by illustrating the political history of two of the States of this Union, namely Massachusetts and South Carolina. He said—

"These States, relatively to the amount of their population, are in advance of the rest, in wealth, in intelligence, in the self-reliance of conscious greatness, and in the consequent isolation of policy into which they have respectively fallen at one time or another. Widely different in all that relates to external government, belonging to different sections of the Union, there is yet obvious analogy in their positions to the greatest questions which have divided the Union, though at the opposite extremes of opinion, that very extreme of the opponents often brings them together even in their acts in Congress. Above all, highly Federal as they both were at an early period of the Federal Government, they have tried the experiment of how far opposition can be pushed by bold and high spirited men. South Carolina has nullified upon the Tax Power of the Federal Government, Massachusetts has nullified on the War Power."

Mr. C. said further, that this tendency of self-reliant strength on the part of Massachusetts and South Carolina to run into extreme opposition in the assertion of State rights, has affected prejudicially the relation of these States to the rest of the Union.

Mr. C. said it might be deemed presumptuous in him to follow this idea in regard to South Carolina; but he had a right to speak freely in regard to the condition of things in his own native State, of whose government he was now a constituent part. He said—

"Massachusetts has become so wedded to opposition, that in the period of fifty years she has been in harmony with the majority of the Union for a period of about ten years. Her policy is becoming more and more one of indiscriminate opposition, of mere criticism, of localism, sectionalism, provincialism of the most limited scope."

Mr. C. continued, after reviewing the course of Gov. Briggs in regard to the regiment, and the law under which it was done—

"War is acts constitutionally. It gives to the Federal Union absolute right in the property of every citizen of the Union, if need be. The Union calls on Massachusetts for a regiment, and Massachusetts sends it to the field. Through the first impulse, will you be induced to send them forth duly recruited, voluntarily, of mixed strength, decide to sell them yourselves by the blow, but not less than death of exposing them in the camp or on the march? * * * I'm anxious to tell you to equip them, it's better you still more kindly permit them to march to the shores of the Gulf or the Rio Grande. Dispatch them, demand them in God's name; but let Massachusetts multiply at once a thousand times, then manifest her conscience by the voluntary and peaceful sacrifice of her brave Midas. * * * If it can be in your heart here which so little heats response to the love of country, if there be one mind so lost in the mystic mazes of transcendentalism, if there be one man here whose blood does not glow in his veins at the memory of the glories to his native land of the striken fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, such I let history record that in the cold, hard chisel hearts of the representatives of Massachusetts there is not to be found an emanation of humanity or justice towards those brave men whom she herself deliberately sends forth to bear up for time-honored banner under the walls of Vera Cruz or San Luis."

The Federalists of Massachusetts continue true to their vocation. As they were in 1812, so are they in 1847. They denied to Mr. Madison the right to send the Massachusetts militia across the American line. They declared it unworthy of a moral and religious people to celebrate and rejoice over our victories in a righteous war with England. The same spirit actuates most, if not all, the modern Federalists of her State. The Daily Advertiser repudiates the war, and declares that not a sum should be given by the Legislature for completing her volunteers. The Boston Courier enters into a serious discussion of the question whether the Legislature should appropriate money for the equipment of the volunteers, and temporarily decides against it. The House of Representatives of that State vote down an appropriation of \$20,000 for the equipment of her volunteers, upon the ground that the war is unnecessary and unjust—a sentiment that is congenial with the worst spirit of 1812. True 'tis a pity, and a pity 'tis true,

The N. Y. Courrier des Etats-Unis has received letters which announce the danger of a double financial crisis, in England and France. One of these letters, from a person holding an eminent position in the Bank of France, describes the position of the Bank as the most critical it has been placed in for 30 years.

A Democratic member of the New York Legislature moved to refer so much of Gov. Young's message as relates to the anti-rent trouble to the committee on grievances, which was adopted, the whigs voting for it; but coming to remember by the next day that the Governor had been more on the subject in his message, they had the motion reconsidered and rejected with considerable show of indignation.

By late accounts from Mexico it is stated that Santa Anna has been elected President, by a majority of two votes.

The New Orleans Courier says that New England will profit more by the attainment of the objects of the war than any other section of our country. The possession of California, for instance, is nothing to the rest of the Union, but everything to New England. It is in the ports of Monterey and San Francisco that the whalers of New England may find shelter and assistance when crippled by storm or pursued by enemies; and it is in California, as well as on the banks of the Rio Grande, that New England will find the most profitable and extensive market for her manufactures of every kind. From the east and the west, the whole territory of Mexico will lie open for the introduction of Yankee goods; and that our fellow citizens possess the ingenuity and activity to avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded, is conceded on all sides. Still they seem to be averse to the war with Mexico, and declare it is a shame to conquer the Mexican towns and provinces. But we find them the first to reap the benefit of those conquests. The northern ports of Mexico are already filled with their tonnage. They leave the rest of their countrymen to kill the bear, while they run away with the skin.

The officers of the British fleet at Sacrificios stated that they had heard from the city of Mexico that the finance committee in the Mexican congress had reported that in order to carry on the war the government would require \$250,000 per month, and stated that the sum of \$90,000 was all that could possibly be raised, which sum they depended upon the church.

Despatches received in Washington announce that the Mexican clergy disconvene the continuance of the war on the part of Mexico. It is very natural that they should, as they are called upon to contribute

to illustrating the political history of two of the States of this Union, namely Massachusetts and South Carolina. He said—

Treaty with Peru.—A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Peru, by which the latter government has agreed to pay to the United States \$300,000 end interest, for injuries suffered. Every disposition appears to have been made upon the part of Peru for the adjustment of all difficulties.

Mr. Clay has forbidden the use of his name as a candidate for U. S. Senator before the Kentucky Legislature. The state of parties is said to be such that he could not be chosen.

Nobody hates the democracy like those who have once joined them from interest, and failing to win either reward or office, return to the federalism that was their mother's milk. Such persons make the meanest assailants, and their baseness often surprises the public.

The surviving veterans of the battle of New Orleans celebrated the 8th of January at Arimony hall in Camp street. The Picayune says there were only forty in attendance, but many of them gave promise of living yet many years.

Hon. B. M. T. Hunter has been elected to the U. S. Senate, from Virginia, for six years from the fourth of March next, in place of Mr. Archer.

Hurrah for little Delaware! William Tharp Democrat, was on Tuesday inaugurated governor for four years. He is a plain, honest and unassuming farmer of Kent county, and will make an excellent chief magistrate.

Mr. C. continued, after reviewing the course of Gov. Briggs in regard to the regiment, and the law under which it was done—

Lyceum.

The Paris Lyceum will meet at the School House in this Village on Saturday evening, Jan. 30th, 1847.

SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION.—Resolved, That Capital Punishment ought to be abolished.

Bordentown, N. J. Oct. 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowler:

Dear Sir.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has been in the market some six or seven years. The universal celebrity which this medicine has gained over all others throughout the whole country, is enough to convince the most incredulous of the great value of it, and encourage all who seek to try it. I have long felt it my duty, as a physician, to afford an opportunity to express to you my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from it. I have been reading, from the grave, and saved from that most terrible disease, consumption, by using it. Last winter after I took a bad cold, I was stricken with a severe cough for several weeks, so that my appetite and strength failed me. I was obliged to give up business, leave my bench and shop, and all the alarming symptoms of consumption, such as pains in the chest, &c. I tried many kinds of medicine, but all in vain, until I prepared a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

It was ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEORGE K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

MARRIED.

In Norway, 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Stinchfield M. Josiah B. Richardson to Miss Harriet Jenkins.

In Boston 13th inst., by Rev. W. W. Rand, Mr. Mark Lovell, of Lewiston, to Miss Anna E. daughter of Jedidiah Bushnell, Esq. of Bethel.

In August, by Rev. Mr. Morse, John A. Tibbits of New Sharon, to Miss Sarah Jane Whittencore.

DIED.

In Norway, 17th inst., Mrs. Lydia Tubbs, wife of Mr. Charles Tubbs, aged 67 years.

In Harvard, 11th inst., Albert, youngest son of Lowell and Julia Foster, aged 2 years.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of RUSS & WHITMAN,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who are indebted to the late firm, are respectively requested to make payment to Chancy C. Whitman, also, those having demands against the firm, who is authorized to settle all company debts.

JAMES RUSS,
C. C. WHITMAN,
North Woodstock, January 5th, 1847. 3w35

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into copartnership for the transaction of business, at North Woodstock, and offer for sale a general assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries.

C. C. WHITMAN,
R. K. DUNHAM,
North Woodstock, Jan. 5th, 1847. 3w37

Probate Notices.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of EBRAIM ROWE, Adminis-

trator of the estate of Ephraim Rowe, late of

Bethel, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debt which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted to sell and convey so much of the real estate as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges;

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JOHN PERHAM, Adminis-

trator of the estate of Richard R. Godling, late of

Plymouth, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debt which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted to sell and convey his real estate consisting of six acres of land situated on an island, and joining land on the south owned by Ebenezer Rowe.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of DEBORAH D. WHEELER, Adm-

inistratrix of the estate of P. M. Wheeler, late of

Rumford, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debt which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges;

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JOSEPH G. SWAN, Adm-

inistrator of the estate of Asa Kimball, late of Gilford,

in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debt which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of seven hundred dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges;

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of EUNICE PATERSON, Adm-

inistratrix of the estate of Tristam Paterson, late of

Porter, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debt which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one thousand dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges;

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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**Dr. Wood's
SARASPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY
BITTERS,**

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disorderly Habit of the Constitution generally.

D. R. WOOD'S Saraparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared with the best medicinal materials, they can be fully confidence in by all who need a tonic, purgative or alterative medicine. Saraparilla takes a high rank among physicians and all others' list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extract and analyzed.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a cure and specifically remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, thus securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of dependency, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful in a variety of Headache, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, and a general debility of the system. In all these cases, it must be stated, that they are equal in merit to all disease in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Mr. E. THORNTON, Jr., Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1844.

Dear Sir—It is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and has had almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the judiciously celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose. By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Saraparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared.

N. B. GIBBS.
North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

Mr. E. THORNTON, Jr., Dear Sir—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skillful and judicious physicians, but with little or no relief, until I found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Saraparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you. I have given the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles, my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends.

Very truly yours,
ANSEL WHITE.

The same described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. Many hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long-continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the firm confidence, that in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should assure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The work itself it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Saraparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

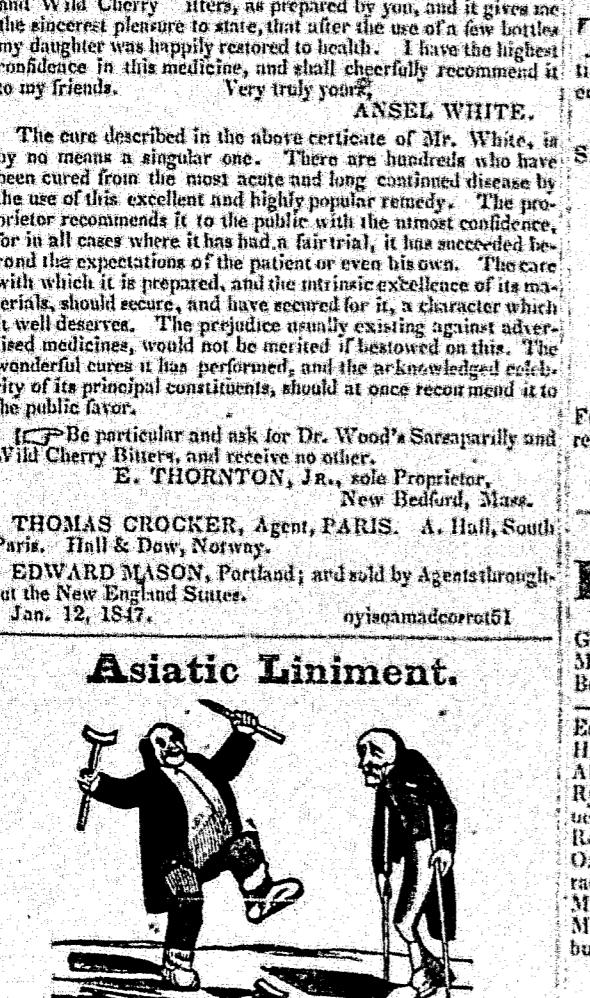
E. THORNTON, Jr., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Newbury.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

Jan. 12, 1847.

sysmadedcoro51



Asiatic Liniment.
THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, stiffness of the Nerves, Spasmodic Convulsions, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local inflammation. It may be considered a desideratum in the list of cures, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Composita" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfect. It does not suppose any thing but that it will kill and cure, and is efficacious to the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of 25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Price paid sold by H. K. HINKLEY, Apothecary, PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, PARIS, N.H.; Hallowell, West Buckfield; Sydenham Brookfield, Uxbridge, L. S. Bumpus, Hebron; T. T. Luntz, Potts & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Felt, Greenfield; Kimball & Crocker, Birnam Holt, Bethel; Henry Ward, Webster & Smith & Small, Newry; Farm & Horn, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Remond; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Delian, Clinton; Jefferson, Livermore; A. Kimball, N. Turner; B. Bailey, Turner; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Hinckley, Cheshire; John Berry, Sanborn; Albert Harding, Seccampay; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds, New Lebanon; Robert Ingalls, Shelsford, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Jan. 1, 1847-1-33]

The above named Agents have also for sale

**DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.**

**EDWARD REILLY,
TAILOR,**

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Denison, at

South Paris, where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

"All Garments intended to fit, or no pay."

Gentlemen, wishing for fastenings, clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received & sold at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

*Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls

South Paris, June, 1846.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories
and all other books commonly used in Schools
for sale by B. WALTON, Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1846.

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Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Job Prince, Judge of the Court of Probate, &c., to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the Estate of

RICHARD R. GODING,

late of Liverpool, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice to all persons from the 21st day of November, A. D. 1846, to appear to make credit due him and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn, in Livermore, on Saturday, the third day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

REUEL WASHBURN, Commissioner,
IRISAL WASHBURN, Commissioner,
Livermore, December 6, 1846.

**Atlantic and St. Lawrence
RAIL ROAD.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of the ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD COMPANY have made a second assessment of Five Dollars on each and every share, subscribed for and taken on the capital stock of said Company, and that said assessment will be due and payable to the Treasurer of the Company at her office in Portland, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY next.

CHAS. E. BARRETT, Treasurer
of the A. & S. L. R. Co.,
Portland, Dec. 29, 1846.

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

—AND—
Photographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals,
Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Mois' classette, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather, Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand.

New-York, 121 Broadway; Philadelphia, 106 Chestnut Street; Boston, 75 Court, and 55 Hanover Street; Baltimore, 103 Bond Street; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va.; Mechanics' Hall, Cincinnati; Fonda and Walnut, 176 Main Street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Rue de la Temple; Liverpool, 32 Charles Street.

July 7, 1846.

TELEG SPRAGUE.

Be careful if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular Apothecary Agents.—

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Oxford, Z. Chedburn, & Son; L. & L. Atwood & Co.; C. L. & L. Atwood & Co.; J. H. & J. W. Washburn; Joshua Graham & Russell Conner; J. H. & J. W. Washburn; Daniel Clark, Charles Clark, Canton Mills; J. M. Dodge; North Livemore; L. Cushing; T. T. Tupper; H. Gray & Co.; Mt. Vernon Village; C. A. Mason; T. J. Conner; J. Goff, Jr. & Son; Hartman, F. L. Miller; Norway, Dennis & Tyler.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill & Dow, Novays; Grover & Nichols; Cushing, T. J. Tupper; Charles T. Chase, D. F. Simonds, James C. Tupper; H. H. Washburn; J. H. Washburn, Portland; and Edward Mason, Portland—June 20, 1846.

25 cents per bottle.

**FURNITURE
WARE-HOUSE.**

THE subscriber, having taken the Stand formerly occupied by J. Deering, will invite the attention of his friends, and the public, to his well selected Stock of Household Furniture, consisting in part of

BUREAUX, of the latest styles.

**SECRETARIES, SOFAS, BEDSTEADS,
Grecian, Centre, TOILET and
DINING TABLES.**

WASH-STANDS and WASH-SINKS.

CANE and WOOD SEATED CHAIRS.

**PICTURE FRAMES, and
Looking Glasses.**

—AND—

FEATHERS

Furnished at short notice. All of which are offered at reduced prices.

O. WEBSTER BENT, South Paris, October 23, 1846.

345

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me., Jan. 1, 1847.

BICKFORD, Joseph — Bryant, Miss. Mary W. Cole, Gersham — Cotton, Charles — Clark, J. — Crocker, Mrs. Hannah — Caswell, Henry H. — Cummings, Mrs. Betsy — Dunn, S. R. — Dean, John — Downing, Maria — Denning, L. — Denning, Miss Hartnett — Dunn, John — Esq. — 2 — Deering, James — Esq. — Foster, Charles H. — Hall, Mrs. Rachel — Hooper, Thomas — Maston, Miss Alice G. — Neverly, Paul — Pettigrell, Miss Mary A. — Riverton, Mrs. Eliza — Ripley, Geo. W. — Robinson Samuel — Rubin — L. — Ripley — Anna — Ripley, Cyrus A. — Royal, Rev. L. — S. Jones — Russ, Timothy J. — Secretary of Oxford Lodge — Stevens, Miss Lucretia P. — Sweet, Israel — Stowell, D. P. — Simonds, Sarah — D. Swan — Mrs. Hannah — Taber, Avery — Verner, Daniel — Welch, Miss Emilie S. — Woodward, Miss. Isabella — Washburn, L. — Young, Jacob — G. WASHINGTON MILLETT, P. M.

Names No. L. M. N. Range. Tars.

Watson, R. — 2 4 15

Ward, Reed, — 17 2 57

Unknown, — 12 2 57

Unknown, — 7 2 57

Given under my hand at Bethel, January 4th, 1847.

EBEN R. EAMES, Treasurer of said Bethel.

25 Cents per bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Price paid sold by H. K. HINKLEY, Apothecary, PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, PARIS, N.H.; Hallowell, West Buckfield; Sydenham Brookfield, Uxbridge, L. S. Bumpus, Hebron; T. T. Luntz, Potts & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Felt, Greenfield; Kimball & Crocker, Birnam Holt, Bethel; Henry Ward, Webster & Smith & Small, Newry; Farm & Horn, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Remond; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Delian, Clinton; Jefferson, Livermore; A. Kimball, N. Turner; B. Bailey, Turner; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Hinckley, Cheshire; John Berry, Sanborn; Albert Harding, Seccampay; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds, New Lebanon; Robert Ingalls, Shelsford, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Jan. 1, 1847-1-33]

The above named Agents have also for sale

**DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.**

**EDWARD REILLY,
TAILOR,**

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Denison, at

South Paris, where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

"All Garments intended to fit, or no pay."

Gentlemen, wishing for fastenings, clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received & sold at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

*Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls

South Paris, June, 1846.

18

WANTED,
In payment of arrearages for the
\$1000
Democratic Advertising, &c.

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MEXICO.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivotal Teeth done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50cts to \$5.

do Tin foil, 55 100

Cleaning set of Teeth, \$1.00

Setting Pivotal Teeth, 150 & 200.

Work maintained—March 28, 1847.

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SCHOOL BOOKS,
GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories
and all other books commonly used in Schools
for sale by B. WALTON, Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1846.

348

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond a doubt.

August 1, 1847.

Dr. BRADLEY—Sir—The following cases are

most remarkable instances of the efficacy of my

medicine.